

# FLU

- What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!  
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face? *Dryden.*  
At once, array'd  
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,  
The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring, l. 95.*
4. To shine. Obsolete.  
A flake of fire, that *flushing* in his beard,  
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*
- To FLUSH. *v. a.*  
1. To colour; to redden.  
The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,  
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms. *Addis. Cato.*  
Some court, or secret corner seek;  
Nor *flush* with flame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Triv.*
2. To elate; to elevate.  
A prosperous people, *flush'd* with great victories and suc-  
cesses, are rarely known to confine their joys within the  
bounds of moderation and innocence. *Latterbury's Sermons.*
- FLUSH. *adj.*  
1. Fresh; full of vigour.  
He took my father grossly, full of bread,  
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;  
And how his audit stands, who knows, save heav'n? *Shak.*  
I love to wear cloths that are *flush*,  
Not preface old rags with plush. *Cleveland.*
2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.  
Lord Strat was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law  
or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbutnot.*
- FLUSH. *n. f.* Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow.  
Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the  
*flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*  
The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation  
of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a  
wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Roy.*  
Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the  
short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to  
the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Cards all of a fort.  
To FLUSTER. *v. a.* [from *To flush*.] To make hot and rosy  
with drinking; to make half drunk.  
Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,  
Have I to-night *flush'd* with flowing cups,  
And they watch too. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- FLUTE. *n. f.* [flute, flute, French; fluyt, Dutch.]  
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.  
Th' oars were silver,  
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*  
The soft complaining *flute*  
In dying notes discovers  
The woes of hopeless lovers,  
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute  
split.  
To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.  
To FLUTTER. *v. n.* [ploten, Saxon; flutter, French.]  
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.  
As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *flutters* over her young, and  
spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead  
him. *Deut. xxxii. 11.*  
When your hands untie these strings,  
Think you've an angel by the wings;  
One that gladly will be nigh,  
To wait upon each morning-light;  
To flutter in the balmy air  
Of your well-perfum'd pray'r. *Crawshaw.*  
They fed, and, *flut'ring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*
2. To move about with great show and bustle without con-  
sequence.  
Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and  
froth high. *Grew.*  
No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,  
That once so *flut'ring*, and that once so writ. *Pope's Dunc.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.  
Ye spirits! to your charge repair;  
The *flut'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*  
Or teach the *flut'ring* sail to float in air. *Pope's Odyssey.*
4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of  
uncertainty.  
The relation being brought him what a glorious victory  
was got, and with what difficulty, and how long the *flutted*  
upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surpris'd.  
*Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agree-  
ment or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter*  
about, or flick only in founts of doubtful signification. *Lake.*  
Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,  
Produc'd by atoms from their *flut'ring* dance! *Prior.*  
Some never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable know-  
ledge, because they are perpetually *fluttering* over the surface  
of things. *Watts.*  
His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot  
be fix'd attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*
- To FLUTTER. *v. a.*  
7. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly routed.

# FLY

- Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I  
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
2. To hurry the mind.  
3. To disorder the position of any thing.  
FLUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.  
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the  
flutter of a fan: there is the angry flutter, the modest flutter,  
and the timorous flutter. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 102.*
2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.  
3. Confusion; irregular position.  
FLUTTERICK. *adj.* [flutiatricus, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.  
FLUX. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin; flux, French.]  
1. The act of flowing; passage.  
The most simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a  
direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.  
*Digby on Bodies.*  
By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is  
thrown out of the body. *Arbutnot.*
2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.  
The heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive,  
and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloss  
of blackness. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*  
What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant  
change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to deter-  
mine. *Locke.*  
In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to  
another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted,  
nor the *flux* and alteration sensible. *Woodward.*  
Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and  
stand in need of recruits to supply the place of those words  
that are continually falling through disuse. *Felton on the Claff.*
3. Any flow or issue of matter.  
Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and  
bled; bloody flux.  
Eat eastern spice, secure  
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Hallifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.  
Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shakespeare.*
6. Concourse; confluence.  
Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;  
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part  
The *flux* of company. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
7. The state of being melted.  
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.  
FLUX. *adj.* [fluxus, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; main-  
tained by a constant succession of parts.  
To FLUX. *v. a.*  
1. To melt.  
2. To salivate; to evacuate by spitting.  
He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or  
*fluxed* into another world. *Saith.*
- FLUXILITY. *n. f.* [fluxus, Latin.] Easiness of separation of  
parts; possibility of liquefaction.  
Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of  
nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly  
of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here  
below. *Boyle.*
- FLUXION. *n. f.* [fluxio, Latin.]  
1. The act of flowing.  
2. The matter that flows.  
3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely  
small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an  
infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken  
an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity  
given. *Harris.*  
A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of  
modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those  
who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*
- To FLY. *pret. flew or fled; part. fled or flown. v. n.* [flegan,  
Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives *flew* and  
*flown*. To *flee* is to escape, or go away, flean, Saxon, and  
makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]  
1. To move through the air with wings.  
Ere the bat hath *flown*  
His cloister'd flight. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament  
of heaven. *Gen. i. 20.*  
These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not com-  
mend: ye with they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown*  
so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause  
had been grown. *Hawke.*
2. To pass through the air.  
Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward. *Job v.*
3. To pass away.  
Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,  
Help thee to pass the tedious time,  
Which else would on thy hand remain;  
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*
4. To pass swiftly.  
The scouts with *flown* speed  
Return, and through the city spread the news. *Dryden.*  
Earth rolls back beneath the *flown* speed. *Pope.*

# FLY

5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly.  
A fervant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act, bending his sword  
To his great master; who, thereat enrag'd,  
*Flew* on him, and amongst them fell'd him dead. *Shakespeare.*  
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they  
will come forth, and bark and *fly* at him. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being mis-  
erable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly* at him, and take  
him by the throat. *South's Sermons.*
6. To move with rapidity.  
Glad to catch this good occasion,  
Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff  
And corn shall *fly* asunder. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
A fair example to his master gave;  
He bafias heads, to save his own, made *fly*;  
And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. *Waller.*
7. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion.  
Behold, a frothy substance rise;  
Be cautious, or your bottle *flies*. *Swift.*
8. To break; to shiver.  
[flean, Saxon; fliehen, German.] To run away; to attempt  
escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled*  
is formed; but the following examples shew that they are  
confounded.]  
Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,  
As lion fierce, upon the *flown* prey. *Spenser.*  
Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Ye shall *flee*, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zach. xiv. 5.*
9. To fly in the face. To insult.  
Abiathar escap'd, and *fled* after David. *1 Sa. xxii. 20.*  
What wonder if the kindly beams he shed,  
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;  
If science rais'd her head,  
And soft humanity, that from rebellion *fled*. *Dryden.*  
He oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,  
And live in shades with her and love alone. *Prior.*  
I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;  
From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,  
Forfake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*
10. To fly in the face. To insult.  
This would discourage any man from doing you good, when  
you will either neglect him, or *fly* in his face; and he must ex-  
pect only danger to himself. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
11. To act in defiance.  
*Fly* in nature's face:  
—But how, if nature *fly* in my face first?  
—Then nature's the aggressor. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
12. To FLY off. To revolt.  
Deny to speak with me? They're sick, they're weary,  
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;  
The images of revolt, and *flown* off. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
The traitor Syphax  
*Flew* off at once with his Numidian horse. *Addison's Cato.*
13. To FLY out. To burst into passion.  
How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,  
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies* out  
In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks. *Ben. John's Catil.*  
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly* out into contumely  
and neglect. *Collier of Friendship.*
14. To FLY out. To break out into licence.  
You use me like a courser spurr'd and rein'd:  
If I *fly* out, my fierceness you command. *Dryden.*  
Papists, when unoppos'd, *fly* out into all the pageantries of  
worship; but in times of war, when they are hard press'd by  
arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent.  
*Dryden's Medal, Dedicat.*
15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.  
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour  
to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly* out in  
right lines, if they were not restrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*
16. To let FLY. To discharge.  
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets *fly*,  
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky. *Graveville.*
17. To be light and unencumbered; as, a flying camp.  
To FLY. *v. a.*  
1. To shun; to avoid; to decline.  
Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;  
Pursuing that which flies, and *flown* what pursues. *Shakespeare.*  
O Jove, I think  
Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,  
Where they should be relieved. *Shakespeare.*  
If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange  
for your body when you shall need it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
O whether shall I run, or which way *fly*  
The fight of this so horrid spectacle. *Milton's Agamistes.*
2. To refuse association with.  
Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppress,  
And his toils'd limbs are weary'd into rest,  
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*  
Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight.

# FOA

- Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,  
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,  
The first who fail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey.  
If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other  
ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth. *Bacon.*
5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*,  
when it signified volation, and *fled* when it signified escape;  
*flown* should be confined likewise to volation; but these dis-  
tinctions are now confounded.  
FLY. *n. f.* [flego, Saxon.]  
1. A small winged insect of many species.  
As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;  
They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
My country neighbours begin to think of being in general,  
before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares  
in their corn. *Locke.*  
To prevent the *fly*, some propole to sow albes with the  
seed. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To heedless *flies* the window proves  
A constant death. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick mo-  
tion, regulates and equalises the motion of the rest.  
If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it  
were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of  
the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*
3. FLY, in a compass. That part which points how the wind  
blows.  
To FLY'LOW. *v. a.* [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to  
fill with maggots.  
I cannot discern any labyrinth, unless in the perplexity of  
his own thoughts; for I am unwilling to believe that he doth  
it with a design to play tricks, and to *fly*low my words, to  
make others distrust them. *Stillingfleet.*  
Like a *fly*blown cake of tallow;  
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*  
So morning insects, that in muck begun,  
Shine, buzz, and *fly*blow in the setting sun. *Pope's Epistles.*
- FLY'ROAT. *n. f.* [fly and boat.] A kind of vessel nimble and  
light for sailing.  
FLYCA'TCHER. *n. f.* [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.  
There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to  
redeem or mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher*. *Dry.*  
The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider. *L'Estr.*
- FLY'ER. *n. f.* [from fly.]  
1. One that flies or runs away.  
They hit one another with darts, as the others do with  
their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back  
of the *flyer*. *Sandy's Journey.*  
He grieves for many Britons should be lost;  
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,  
To save the *flyers* than to win the field. *Waller.*
2. One that uses wings.  
3. The fly of a jack.  
4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure,  
whose fore and backides are parallel to each other, and so are  
their ends: the second of these *flyers* stands parallel behind  
the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off  
from one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
- To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook  
baited with a fly.  
I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-  
fishing*. *Walton's Angler.*
- FOAL. *n. f.* [pola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other  
beast of burthen. The custom now is to use *colts* for a young  
horse, and *foals* for a young mare; but there was not origi-  
nally any such distinction.  
Also flew his speed,  
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,  
As he had been a *foal* of Pegasus's kind. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Twenty she-afles and ten *foals*. *Gen. xxxii. 15.*
- To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.  
Give my horse to Timon: it *foals* me straight  
Ten able horses. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Such colts as are  
Of generous race, straight, when they first are *foal'd*,  
Walk proudly. *Moy's Georgicks.*  
About September take your mares into the house, where  
keep them 'till they *foal*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- FO'ALBIT. } *n. f.* Plants.  
FO'ALFOOT. }  
FOAM. *n. f.* [fram, Saxon.] The white substance which agita-  
tion or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.  
The *foam* upon the water. *Hesl. x. 7.*  
Whitening, down their mossy tinctur'd stream  
Descends the billowy *foam*. *Thomson's Spring.*
- To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To froth; to gather foam.  
What a beard of the general's cut will do among *foaming*  
bottles and ale-waist'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Cæsar fell down in the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth,  
and was speechless. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*